HANGED IN THE TOMBS YARD. M'GLOIN AND MAJONE FORPRIT THEIR

LIVES TOGETHER. An Execution Without a Mishap Witnessed by but Few Persons-Majone's Burial to Take Pince To-day, McGloin's on Sunday. Michael E. McGloin and Pasquale Majone, who were hanged in the Tombs prison yes-terday morning remained up late on Thursday night, praying with Fathers Duranquet and Anacletus, and said that they would remain up all night, but at 1 o'clock the priests persuaded them to retire to their cells. For a time each could be heard praying alone. The priests remained in the corridor, Father Duranquet, who old, lying down on a cot, while Father Anacletus walked up and down, listening for any call which the condemned men might make on him. They said nothing, and when the deputy sheriffs looked in they were seen to be sleeping

soundly. The night passed quietly. At 5% o'clock, while it was yet dark, the condemned youths were aroused by the priests. They dressed themselves carefully in new black suits. McGloin were a cutaway coat and tight trousers of fashionable pattern, and Majone were a freek coat and ose black trousers. They prayed for a time. and then Deputy Sheriffs James Young, James Fay, James Shields, and Bernard Gallagher conducted them to the chapet on the top floor of the female-prison building. They had to pass under the crossbeam of the gallows on the way. Both looked it over, and McGloin showed no feeling. Majone wept and hid his face in his handkerchief. Father Duranquet cele-brated mass, and Majone assisted him as clerk. making the Latin responses from memory. A few boys and female prisoners were present.

The service lasted half an hour. Each of the nen partook of communion. On their way sack to their cells they again passed under the gallows. Majone seemed more cheerful, and McGloin looked up and nodded to acquaint-

ances. He shook hands with two men, and said he would try to bear up.

A light breakfast, consisting of three boiled eggs, a bowl of coffee, and two rolls, was brought to them in their cells, but they left it untasted, and continued their devotions.

consisted and continued their devotions. Their counsel came in and bade them farewell. A 16 7 o'clock Capt. Petty. Sergennts Thomson and Colgrove, and 100 patrolmen, reported to Inspector Murray at the Tombs. They were stationed on the sidewalks surrounding the prison and on the roofs which overlooked the jult yard. The crowd, which gathered early, was kept back from the immediate neighborhead of the prison.

Two undertakers' wagons were driven into the Franklin square entrance. One, an open waron, contained a polished black wainut silver-mounted coffin, covered by a black plush pail. The coffin plate was in the shape of a cross, and bore the words: Pasquale Majone. Died March 9, 1883. Aged 24 years. The other wagon was covered and contained a phin, slate-colored losbox.

Executioner Isanes and his assistants were busy with the ropes and weights. They swung themselves on the ropes to test them. Each rope had a separate weight, and both weights were suspended from the one small rope which it was the executioner's duty to cut when the signal should be given to him. Sit belween two of the planks of the executioner's box was widened to form a peep hole in clevated nostitions outside the building. At 6's o clock all who bore the necessary back-bordered passes were admitted to the prison yard. Not more than thirty came, inspector Murray, Captains Petty and McCuillough, and three Sergonnts were the only policemen who entered. The reporters had a long pine desk within a short distance of the southeastern wall, but only reached the windows, Half past 7 o'clock came, and it was said that the Sheriff would arrive in a few minutes, and that the execution would take place soon afterward. It was very cold, and the spectators walked up and down to keep warm. The sunlight poured over the southeastern wall, but only reached the windows of the upper tiers of cells. A prisoner on the third tier opened his narrow window, and his hands could be seen holding a piece of their prisoners.

At 5 minutes to 8 o'clock Sheriff Davidson and

through the yard bearing the breakfasts of other prisoners.

At 5 minutes to 8 o'clock Sheriff Davidson and Under-Sheriff Joel O. Stevens marched in at the head of twenty-six deputy sheriffs in idouble file and in black, with black gloves and high black beaver hats. The Sheriff carried a truncheon, with a golden crescent turned upward. Mr. Stevens's truncheon had the crescent turned downward, and the truncheons of all the others bore spear heads. Each truncheon had a bit of crape tied about it. The deputies arranged themselves in a hollow square in front of the gallows, with their faces toward it. Mr. Stevens called out the names of Deputy Sheriffs Waish, Medonigle, Dowd, and Masterson, and they stepped from the ranks and entered the prison with him. Two of the executioner's assistants followed. Mr. Stevens entered the cells of the two men and read the death warrants. The assistants then pinioned the elbows of the prisoners, put a noose ground each of their necks, and the black caps on their heads. The black caps were lose bugs, with ribbons floating from their tops, and they were laid on their tops.

ing from their tops, and they were laid on their leads like monks' hoods. Mr. Stevens and peputy Warden Finish were at the head of the procession to the gallows. Then came Majes, with Father American. His face was fashed and his eyes were red and wet, as if he leads were the head of the procession to the gallows. Then came Majes were the head of the process was read and wet, as if he leads he weeping. He looked upward and repeated his prayers. He carried a crucifla in the hollow of his right arm.

Motition followed swith Father Duranquet and another deputy sheriff. McGloin heid a crucifla with both hands as close to his face as his prinoned arms permitted. His face was pole and he fastened his gaze on the grown in the gallows. Then the eight turned and faced the speciators, Majone was on the right and moved with mensured trend to a point beneath the gallows. Then the eight turned and faced the speciators, Majone was on the right and Mctioin on the left toward the prison. The word has sistent executioners stood immediately behind them. Mctioin was too far from the sistent touched his face and the prison. The word has been considered the rope. The assistants were slready handling the rope when, at a signal from Father Duranquet, the condemned men and the priests facility on the stood of the prison. The rope of the prison of th

him on the smoothness with which all had passed off. Mr. Isaacs shook hands with him. "That's a mighty fine gailows," he said. "No fear of that failing. Why, the best gailows maker in this country came all the way from Cleveland to make it. It can't be beat." The Sheriff's jury viewed the bodies and the doctors signed certificates. A verdict of death by hanging was rendered, and permits were given for the removal of the bodies.

At an early hour is the morning a crowd had begun to gailer around the Tombs and to approach as near as the police would permit. A given for the removal of the bodies.

At an early hour is the morning a crowd had begun to gailer around the Tombs and to approach as near as the police would permit. A given went up from many throats, and women dropped on their knees and prayed.

Sheriff Stephen D. Hortos of Westehester county was among the spoctators. He is to manage an execution shortly at White Plains, and desired to learn how to do it well.

Pasquale Majone was as Italian, 25 years old. He made his living by playing a combination of musical instruments in the streets. He lived with his wife, Caterina, who was only 13 years old, in the Italian settlement at 56 Thompson street. He had frequent quarrels with his wife and her mother. Maria valentina Seita, who lived with them. On Dec. 9, 1841. Majone was expecting soon to be tried for stabiling another Hailan. Domenico Mocol, and this major has a seita, who lived with them. On Dec. 9, 1841. Majone was expecting soon to be tried for stabiling another Hailan. Domenico Mocol, and this major has a seita, who lived with them. On Dec. 9, 1841. Majone was expecting soon to be tried for stabiling another Hailan. Domenico Mocol, and this major has been sent to Italy. She replied, "You know where it is—get it yourself." He seized her and dranged her into an adjacent room, and drawing a revolver, shot her through the head, killing her instantly. Then he sho himself twice in the throat and staggered to the street, where Policeman Harrington arrested hi

a life of crime.

An appeal was argued before Judges Daniels and Brady at the General Term of the Supreme Court in May. No decision was given until the following November, when the conviction was affirmed. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which on Feb. 13 last affirmed the conviction, McGioin was then sentenced to be hanged on March 9. Appeals for a commutation of his sentence were made to Gov. Cleveland by counsel and by petitions, but the Governor declined to interfere.

As the wagon containing Majone's body passed from the Tombs down Franklin street a crowd ran after it until it stopped in front of the undertaking shop of Whalen & Firetta in the Five Points. The basement had been fitted up for the reception of the coffin. The walls were draped in black and white, with crucifixes of opposite colors superimposed. The expense of the funeral will be borne by John Falvelo, interpreter at the Tombs Court. It will take place at 10 o clock this morning from the shop, and Father Analestus will conduct a short service in the chapel of Calvary Cemetery. The grave of Balbo, who was hanged in the Tombs on Aug. 6, 1880, will be reopened, and Majone will be inid above him.

All aiong the route to McGloin's home a crowd followed the binek-covered wagon in which his body was carried from the prison. When the vehicle camo to the house, 239 West Twenty-ninth street, nearly 300 persons, among them a number of girls and women, quickly gathered around it. A policeman stood on guard at the door. The box in which the body aga have borne up stairs and placed on trestles in the front parlor on the second floor. A few relatives only were present. McGloin's father, mother, and sister stood beside the box a long time, and very bitterly as they gazed at the dead boy's face. The crowd dispersed shortly after the wagon drove away, but in the evening tame, and white lace was attached to the front door by a roseite. The box containing the body was draped with mourning, tapers were lighted at the lead of the bier, and a wake was the front parties of the second board. A few mother, and singer showed besides the box a long of the state of the second board of the second board

ROOSEVELT'S GRIEVANCE

RESIGNING A POST OF DUTY BECAUSE DEMOCRATS ARE UNRIGHTEOUS. of Bryantown, Charles county, Md., who died a few weeks ago, left in manuscript a treatise on The New Apportionment Bill Sent In-Still Worrying the Elevated Ballrende-Mayor Edson's Report on the Otty's Water Supply.

ALBANY, March 9 .- The partisan act of the Democrats in the Assembly last night, in over-turning the report of a majority of the Privileges and Elections Committee and seating Thales S. Bilss, Democrat, from the Thirteenth New York city district, gave the Republican Young Guard a chance to make a general attack on the Democratic line. Mr. Roosevelt, a member of the committee, tendered his resignation because of the unfair spirit a majority of the Democrats had shown. His speech was as vehoment as the one he made on the Five-cent Fare bill veto. He said that not an argument had been advanced in favor of Mr. Bliss that would justify even hesitancy in a court of justice over the case. A noted New York Demo-cratic lawyer had told him that had any jury decided as the Assembly did last night their de-cision would certainly have been reversed at the General Term, on the ground that it was inconsistent and contrary to the facts and evi-dence. It was clearly manifest that the Democracy of the House was not going to pay the faintest earthly attention to justice or reason, but was going to grasp at once at the thing that was nearest to it, to try and put its fingers on what little amount of patronage and upon what little of office it could get without reference to the justice of the case, and without reference to little of office it could get without reference to the justice of the case, and without reference to the future effect upon itself. He, for one, did not propose any longer to put himself in the ridiculous position of being on a committee whose conclusions the majority of this House would accept if they happened to be in accordance with their own prejudices, and whose conclusions they would absolutely reject in the face of the most overwhelming evidence if they happened to be contrary to their own prejudice and contrary to what they, in their short-sighted stupidity, thought to be their own interests.

Mr. Howe came to the support of his Republican colleague, and said he approved his course. Erwin, the St. Lawrence county War Horse, however, vigorously disaptroved of Mr. Roosevelt's resignation. He said it was his duty to stay on the committee. There were other men besides Henry L. Sprague to look out for. Other Republicans were contesting for seats in this body before this committee, and he protested against this desertion.

Mr. Farrar made a loud-lunged Republican speech opposing the resignation.

Mr. Roosevelt's resignation.

Mr. Royes, one of the fourteen Democrats who voted in favor of seating Sprague, said there was nothing to justify Mr. Roosevelt's resignation. Democrats had voted on both sides of the question. He hoped the resignation would not be accepted.

On a rising vote, on the question of accepting the resignation, twenty-seven members, about one-half of them Republicans, voted in the affirmative. Without taking the negative vote Speaker Chapin declared the motion to accept lost. Mr. Roosevelt loudly protested that he would not further sorve. He also introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that the Legislature may, by bill, provide for determining contested election cases by the courts.

Mr. Dewitt, from the Congressional Apportionment Committee, reported the revised bill as finally agreed upon.

Mr. Howe, a Ropublican member of the committee, said that the bill was as nearl

Frast District—Soffolk and Queens.
Shown District—Towns of New Lots, Flatbush, Flat-lands, Gravesend, and New Utreelst, and Eighth, Sinth, Tweltin, Twenty second, Twenty fourth, and Twenty-nith wards of Brooking Seventh, Thirteenth, Sinthesenth, Twenty-Hird, Twenty-Bref, and Twenty-third wards of

Taxin Dixmer—Sixteenth, Righteenth, and Twentieth Assembly districts and Blackweil's Island; population, 167, 707.

Elears and District—Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty first Assembly districts, population, 130,875.

Twictin District—Pitteenth and Seventeenth Assembly districts, and part of Nineteenth Assembly district and not of Fifty units street; population, 148,713.

Timeras and particle Number of Fifty and the second of Fifty and the second of the second of Fifty and Taxon o

DR. MUDD'S BITTER MEMORIES.

Reciting his Sufferings in the Bry Tori BALTIMORE, March 9 .- Dr. Samuel A. Mudd

epidemic diseases, extracts from which will be published in the Sun to-morrow. He wrote:

"In July, 1865, I was sent a prisoner for life to the military prison at Fort Jefferson, better known as the Dry Tortugas, an island of coral court martial an unlawful tribunal constituted for the purpose of conviction, the same that hanged an innocent woman, I was convicted on the testimony of paid and perjured witnesses of a crime the conception of which I never harbored or entertained. By such a tribunal I was pronounced guilty of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, when all the world knew, and the members of that iniquitous and law-defying military commission knew it as well, that my military commission knew it as well, that my only offence consisted in setting the leg of a man whom I did not at the time know to be a fugitive from justice, and with whose insane act I had not the slightest sympathy. I had done merely an act of charity, from which no true physician would sbrink no matter what the consequences might be. For this I was banished under a life sentence from my wife and children, from home, friends and society and immured in the gloomiest and most distant prison in the United States. For this I was bound in chains like some savage brute, denied for a long time healthy sustenance, and forced at the point of the bayenet to perform menial and offensive offices which I will forbear mentioning. The iron entered my soul. Even now, though, on restoration to my family and social circle. I am brought back to life and to some portion of all that which was lost by four years of banishment, the recollections of these years of mental and physical sufferings and the nature of what I endured on that barren corai reef, accursed and plague-smitten, rises before me at times like a horror of great darkness, and will never be efficed as long as memory remains."

The yellow fever broke out on Aug. 18, 1867. There were then at the Dry Tortugas, wrote Dr. Mudd. "Eve companies of the Fifth United States Artillery, a few civilians employed in the Engineer Department, and about 200° guard' prisoners. Those last consisted of desarters from the Federal army, bounty jumpers, &c. The roll of State prisoners consisted of Messrs, Arnold, Spangler, Cloghlin, and myself. There were also some Confederate prisoners prominent among whom was Col. St. Leger Greenfel, sent there for life by sentences of a military tribunal for alleged compiliaity in the abortive attempt to release the Camp Douglas prisoners. It is generally supposed that he was drowned in the attempt he made to escape from the island. Dr. Mudd tells how the post surgeon, Dr. J. S. Smith, was stricken with out regard to age color, or previous condition of only offence consisted in setting the leg of a man whom I did not at the time know to be a

New York Hanks Again Engaged in For-

In December last, a man calling himself R. C. Bullard disappeared from Earl's Hotel, leaving his bride there, and getting away just in time to escape arrest, for raising money on worthless checks. He was an elderly man, and his bride was twenty-five years old. He had married her in Baltimore, and she knew nothing of his business. Bullard had exhibited to married her in Baltimore, and she knew nothing of his business. Bullard had exhibited to the steward of the hotel a large number of bank books, showing large deposits to his credit. On the day of his disappearance he got Mr. Earle to cash a \$450 cheek for him, and gave his own wife a cheek for \$2,000 on the Fifth Avenue Bank as a Christmas present. It was endorsed W. C. Russell. She was arrested when she presented it, but was released when her innocence became apparent. The Fifth Avenue Bank has learned that Bullard was drawing against bank accounts out of town, which he had opened by depositing worthless cheeks. A man ealling himself W. C. Russell had deposited a worthless \$6,000 cheek on the Fifth Avenue Bank in the First National Bank of Tarrytown, and had got a receipt and a bank book, with \$6,000 credited to him. A few days later checks against the deposit began to come in by mail from New York city and Jersey City banks. One was for the \$6,000.

Within ten days again checks from W. C. Russell have come to the bank in Tarrytown from eight or ten New York and Jersey City banks, and three complaints in three days have been made at Police Headquarters by the losers. One of the complainants was a boarder at the Prescott House.

Beath of a Well-known Milliner.

Charles Petigny-Meuresse, the well-known milliner, died at his residence, 112 East Eleventh street, on Thursday. He carried on an extensive business at 11 Great Jones street, and had branch establishments in other cities. He was to years old, and was born in Paris. He will be buried to day in Calvary Cemetery. A New Light on Robbin's Reef.

A light was displayed last night from the masthead of a lightship anchored in the upper bay near Robbin's Reef. The ship will remain there until the new lightheats is built. The old stone structure has been standing about fifty years. The new lighthouse is to be of fron, and will be higher than the old one.

Wenk Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids. Styes, Ac, rapidly cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Eve Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot. 8 Bowery. - Adv. Dr. Pierce's " Payorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's lest restorative tone -Ade.

DR. DIX ON DIVORCE.

A GROWING MYIL THAT IS POSTERED

BY LOOSE LEGISLATION. New England Especially Subject to it-Wron Worked by the Civil Contract Theory-Protestantism to Blame for Divorce. The subject of Dr. Dix's sixth Lenten lee The subject of Dr. Dix's sixth Lenten lecture at Trinity Chapel, last evening was "Divorce in its Bearing on the Calling of a Christian Woman and her Training to Fuifil it." After speaking of his feeling of the inadequacy of his words to express his sense of the perils with which divorce threatens society, Dr. Dix referred to the Bishop of Connecticut, who, in his Convention address of 1881, said: "There were in the year of grace 1878 is There were in the year of grace 1878, in Maine, 478 divorces; in New Hampshire, 241; in Vermont, 197; in Massachusetts, 600; in Connecticut, 401, and in Rhode Island, 196— making a total of 2,113, and a larger ratio in Maine, 478 divorces; in New Hampshire, 241; in Vermont, 197; in Massachusetts, 600; in Connecticut, 401, and in Rhode Island, 196—making a total for 2,113, and a larger ratio in proportion to the population than in France in the days of the revolution, though far less than in the city of Paris. On the basis of the present census there was 1 divorce to every 1,337 inhabitants in Maine, 1 to every 1,439 in New Hampshire, 1 to every 1,687 in Vermont, 1 to every 2,971 in Massachusetts, 1 to every 1,111 in Rhode Island. The condition of things to-day is worse than it was in 1868, 1869, and 1870, when we vainly petitioned the Engislature to do something to stay this plague.

"In the State of Massachusetts in 1860," said Dr. Dix, "there were five causes for which divorce to 151 marriages; in 1878 the number of causes for which divorce was allowed had about the same proportion, and in Maine it was even worse. In Vermont the ratio was 1 divorce to 12 marriages; in 1864 especially the consequence of this felleting positions of our Lord Hampshire showed about the same proportion, and in Maine it was even worse. From the total of marriages registered in the several States those contracted and solemnized by Roman Catholics must be deducted, for they, all honor to them and of our Lord Jesus Christ. Among Protestants or non-Roman Catholics, divorces to a variety and divorce to this old yeal for central contracted and solemnized by Roman Catholics must be deducted, for they, all honor to them and of our Lord Jesus Christ. Among Protestants or non-Roman Catholics, divorces to a variety and divorce to this old yeal for the central contraction of this feeling was the recall of the States of the Indiana Markets of the Province of Shanghai on account of his influence at the particular of the province of Shanghai on account of his influence at the particular of the province o

Hampshire, 1 to every 1,687 in Vermont, 1 to every 2,971 in Massachusetts, 1 to every 1,553 in Connecticut, and 1 to every 1,411 in Rhode Island. The condition of things to-day is worse than it was in 1,885, 1,869, and 1870, when we vainly petitioned the Englishature to do something to stay this plague.

In the State of Massachusetts in 1880, said 1870, when we vainly petitioned the Englishature to do something to stay this plague.

In the State of Massachusetts in 1880, said of the vorce could be obtained and a ratio of I divorce to 51 marriages; in 1878 the number of causes for which divorce was allowed had advanced to 9, and the ratio to 1 divorce for every 21 marriages. In other New England States the case was even worse. In Vermont the ratio was I divorce to 14 marriages, New Hampshire showed about the same proportion, and in Maine it was seven worse. From the total of marriages registered in the several States those contracted and solemnized by Roman Catholica must be adducted, for they, all shoot to them, allow no divorce. Julius and the same protestants or non-Roman Catholics, divorces run up to as high a ratio as 1 divorce to every 14 marriages in Massachusetts, and in Connecticut to 1 to every 8. In the New England States alone 2,000 families are broken up every year, and 4,000 persons divorced. While the laws proceeding marriage had become the divorces had increased hardly 4 per cent, and while all convictions for crimes had increased hardly 4 per cent, and while all convictions for crimes had increased hardly 4 per cent, and while all convictions for crimes had increased hardly 4 per cent, and while all convictions for crimes had increased hardly 4 per cent, and while all convictions for crimes had increased threefold.

"The thing aimed at by the promoters of easy divorce is not the relief of persons unhappily joined together; that is secured under all Christian statutes. In fact, divorce is of two kinds. There is a divorce which consists in the tive together in safety, they however, remaining husba

the Prescot House.

ATTACKED BY HER SERVANI.

A German Demestic Trying to Kill her Missister that he recently the second of the

Prills—anti-billous, eatherite. 10 and 25c.—45c.

Prominent Eastonians like Dr. W. E. Buckman and W. E. Hammond, Esq. declare that Elvis Cream. Balm has no equal as a enterth cure. Price 50 cents; of druggists. Is easily applied—44c.

White dress shirts, own make, \$1, \$1,25, \$1,50, unlaundered, 58c., 75c., \$1, scarfs, ties, gloves, popular prices, J. W. Johnston, 250 Grand at, and 370 oth av., N. Y. —44c.

Dr. J. W. J. Englar of Baltimore says. "Dr. Benson's Pills—an important addition to materia medica."—44c.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

The Leader of the Progressive Movement High in the Emperor's Favor.

A private letter from an exceptionally wellinformed American in Shanghai gives some in-teresting information regarding the drift of

things in Chins. The writer says:
"I am giad to be able to report a distinct gain in the direction of progress, The sudden and marked advance made by this conservative nation under the tutelage of Minister Burlingame was followed by a reaction, which at one time threatened to prove exceedingly serious. The ancient prejudice against foreign influ-ence revived, and a strong party advocated a return, so far as possible, to the old policy of non-intercourse with outside barbarians. The recall of the Chinese youth who had been sent to the United States for their education was one outgrowth of this reaction. Another man-

Shanghal on account of his influence at the palace.

Yung Wing abates none of his old zeal for Chinese progress, and his influence promises to be effective in resuscitating the movement in that direction which has of late years been checked. Foreigners who are anxious to secure opportunities for developing the vast resources of the empire are greatly encouraged by the apparent change in the tide, and only hope that it will flow on without interruption."

New York Stock Exchange-Sales March 9. URITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BORDS (IS \$1,000s).

1 Tenn. comp.43 4 Ark. 7s, Cen. iss....10@\circ\$
1 La. cons. (s. 10).....08\circ\$ RAILBOAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

| Doctor | D

FRIDAY, March 9.

The stock market was fairly active for the first hour at advancing prices, but the improvement soon received a check from the renewed dearness of money, and depression succeeded. Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were very active. Between noon and 1 P. M. the tendency was again upward, but renewed weakness followed, and in the last hour there was a feverishly unsettled market. The final close was quiet. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Advanced—Richmond and Danville, M; Union Pacific, S; Western Union Telegraph, S; C. B. and Quincy, M; Alton and T. H., 2; Manhattan Beach, 2. Declined—Canada Southern, S; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, M; New Jersey Central, M; Reading, M; St. Paul common, M;

mon, is.

Government and State bonds were very quiet. The features of business in railroad bonds were the dealings in Ohio Central incomes at a smart advance and large transactions in Texas and Pacific land grants at a further improvement, but the latter receded at the close.

Sterling exchange steadler; sight drafts, \$4.874.684.881, 60-day bills, \$4.804.684.81.

44.824.6654.835; 60-day bills, \$4.80.4665.81.

Money on call 660 F cent., closing at 6.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$418,526; customs, \$620.975; national bank notes for redemption, \$331,000.

Bullion to the amount of £200,000 was bought yesterday for expert to New York. It will be forwarded by Saturday's steamer. The purchase was made in advance in order to guard against the possibility of a rise in the price of gold engice at the Bank of England to-day.

Paris advices quote 3 per cents at \$2.30, and

against the possibility of a rise in the price of gold eagles at the Bank of England to-day.

Paris advices quote 3 per cents at 82.30, and exchange on London 25.25%.

Some apprehension was expressed to-day that the Western Union Telegraph Company might be restrained by some of the pending legal proceedings from declaring or paying a dividend for the present quarter. No order now in force prevents the company from declaring a dividend, but the injunction restraining the company from paying dividends upon any part of the \$15,000,000 serin dividend stock is still in force. Arguments upon the continuance of this injunction are to be heard by the General Term of the Superior Court on Monday next. Judge Ingraham of that court has dissolved the injunction preventing the transfer of the stock mentioned, and it is argued in behalf of the company that upon it. Sheuid the injunction not be dissolved the company will doubtless avail itself of the relief indicated by the Court by giving a bond upon which it can pay the dividend.

The gross carnings of the Himois Central Railroad Company during February upon 1,908 miles if road were \$931,971, as against \$987,997 upon the same mileage for the same month of 1882.

The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend on its preferred stock, payable March 26.

FRIDAY. March 9.—Flour opened duil and weak for all kinds but the lower grades closed about steady of the form the lower grades closed about steady of the s

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—TRIS DAY.
Sun rises... 6 20] Sun sets..., 6 31 | Moon sets... 8 Li
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 8 37 | Gov. Island. 9 37 | Hell Gate... 11 27

Arrived-FRIDAY, March 9. Arrived—Fainay, March 9.

Sa Greece, Pence, London Feb. 22.

Sa State of Nebraska, Braes, Glasgow Feb. 23, and Larne 23th.

Sa Hermann, Eyler, Autwerp Feb. 21.

Sa Buretia, Francen, Hamburg Feb. 21, and Havre 24th.

Sa Euclid, Cave. Eucnos Ayres Jan. 31.

Sa Euclid, Cave. Eucnos Ayres Jan. 31.

Sa Clandina, Wiesse, Asphiwall.

Sa Belgeuland, Stokes, Antwerp Feb. 24.

Sa Wyouting, Crocker, Philadelphia.

Hark Ocean, Vagt. Trieste.

Business Motices.

\$1.90 for fine Derby Hat in height of fash-ion: worth \$3; finest, \$2.35 and \$2.90 cold elsewhere \$4.50), at factory, 15 New Church st., up stairs.

Gentlemen's Hats Spring styles, 1983, just issued ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

PONVERT-KING.—On Thursday, March 8, at 8t. Vin-cent de Paul's Church, by the Rev. V. Humbert, Louis J. Ponvert to Kate A. King, nee Davis, both of this city, TALBOT-BACH.—March 7, by the Rev. John O. Bachs, D. Olyphan Taibot of New York to Lizzie & Kittle, Bach, daughter of John C. Bach, Esp., of Stratford, Com.

Notice of funeral hereafter. BURKE.—On Friday, March 9, 1883, Roselle J. Burke in the 24th year of her age.

TEST THE PROPRECIES.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," remarked Campbell's wizard to the puguacious young Lochiel Backache and Lumbago are often prophetic of that ter-rible scourge, BRIGHT'S DISEASK OF THE KIDNEYS At all events don't triffe with those symptoms. Use BEN SON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER without an hour's delay. Unlike all other external remedies, Renson's begins its work the moment it is applied. Be guarded against other plasters with similar names. Word Capcine cut in centre of genuine. Price, 25 centa. LADIES

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